WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1905.

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned, they wet to all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Gentle Rogers.

The Hon. JAMES T. ROGERS of Binghamton, the impassioned champion of judicial integrity, is to be one of the investigators of the Equitable. Will Mr. ROGERS bring to his new duties his old stock of practises and beliefs?

As chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee Mr. Rogers has scattered appropriations with asmiling hand. One cannot be too liberal with the people's money. If certain interests Mr. Rogers complain?

The system has grown up in the Equitable of playing ducks and drakes with the receipts and assets. The losses for the company; the gains for certain officers and directors. What will Mr. ROGERS say about this state of things? Something like this?

"I admit that they are guilty and have done wrong, but they won't do it again and will be good men. What I want is to punish the people who made it possible for them to be carried away by

If it were not for the policyholders the erring officials would not have been tempted. Will Mr. Rogers seek to punish the guilty 600,000?

Will the conclusion of Mr. ROGERS'S conclusions be this?

"I believe that the conscience of the people should correct indiscretions of officials of life insurance companies. By reason of this case I hope a correction of conditions will be begun. From this time forth I believe they will be better officers; their conduct of every kind will be above suspicion and reproach. I believe the committee of the Legislature can well afford to say to them: 'Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

Mr. Rogers is the most forgiving and benevolent man in Broome county. Sinners must love him.

Graft and the Public Conscience.

The well written, vigorous and manly letter by "A Plumber's Helper" printed on this page is well worth reading. It shows a sort of indignant despair on its author's part. Everywhere he sees graft, public and private. Business is dishonest. Labor delegates sell themselves. Old known corruptions in State and city are still unpunished. After all, exposure is great cry and little wool. Only a quarrel of thieves for the swag has shown how the Equitable Hon. LINCOLN STEFFENS pipe and nobody dances. It is no credit to the people when official or private crookedness comes out, for it comes out by accident. Finally, nobody cares. Even the looting of the Equitable is treated when you can steal? What will the effect of this state of things and minds be upon the young men just about to vote for the first time?

Well, on one young man, our friend the "Plumber's Helper," all this that he complains of too despondingly has had a good effect. His anger proves that. If "Wicked" JOHN WEAVER reverses himself while the lamp holds out to burn, is not that evidence that even Philadelphia politicians are ready, as FER-NANDO WOOD is said to have said, to pander a little to the moral sentiment

of the community"? No sacred character belongs to Mr. STEFFENS, excellent and industrious writer as he is; and places that he visits are not obliged to rise and mutiny.

The young man's impatience shows in our friend's remarks about Missouri and Rhode Island. Boodledom is not to be pulled down in a day. Missouri honors her boodler hunter. We hear Rhode Islanders say that their little State is by no means so bad as she is painted. San Francisco is able to clean herself, if she is soiled. As for New York, does our correspondent really think that New York is wicked and ill ruled among cities? Then, if he will permit us to say so, he is delightfully young. He would have perfection everywhere and at short notice. May he live long and work hard for that great end.

We heard a "common, ordinary" man in the subway yesterday say of the Equitable philanthropists: "There ought to be a special hell for those fellows." That was one way of putting it. The cynical tone more especially characteristic of New York, characteristic in fact of all great cities, should not deceive the hearer. "What's the use of working when you can 'work' the public?" the clerk or the laborer may say, and chuckles at his little joke. Does that prove him to be tolerant of graft? No, you 2nd among wage earners and salaried men detestation or contempt for the smug respectabilities that have been caught in the act; and you hear grim suggestions about "breaking stone" as the proper occupation for certain high

financiers. As to "our fathers" and their course about graft and bribery, the past is always better in the eyes of the present. Yet we have no hesitation in asserting that, opportunity, wealth and population being taken into due account, 1905 is as honest and has at least as high

times of the Revolution, a period when a good many of "our patriotic sires" were far from patriotic and very much

on he make. We have read London Truth for a good many years. A good part of its space every week is given to exposure of ingenious forms of English graft. Our correspondent must not imagine that the United States has any special gift for graft, but it is very large, very rich, very fertile of opportunity.

What will be the effect on the young? Well, what is the effect on the "Plumber's Helper"? He is "mad clear through." He is clean and young. He will try to put clean men in office. He will be honest in his business. He will look down upon men, however rich, who have milked and bilked the public. And when he is older-far be the time!-he will have a little more patience, will see Mon at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough | that the world grows better very slowly, and that grubbing for the root of all evil must leave a certain proportion of dirty hands.

> The Meeting of the Emperors. Of course nobody knows, though everybody in diplomatic circles is trying to guess, what was said at the interviews of the Czar and the Kaiser, which took place on their respective yachts. In the absence of explicit information, however, we can make with confidence certain assumptions, negative and positive, based on our knowledge of the German Emperor's interests and of the Russian sovereign's character.

It is not for the interest of Germany

that Russia should renounce definitely in the Equitable have been a little | the hope of securing an ice free port on free with the policyholders' money will the Pacific, and of exercising great if not preponderant influence at Pekin. The Emperor WILLIAM, who is responsible for the present war in the Far East, must desire either to see it continued or else ended upon terms that will permit a resumption of Russia's plans of juncture. We say that the Emperor WILLIAM is responsible for the present war, because it was Germany's seizure of the Chinese harbor of Kiaochau which impelled Russia to secure considerably later a lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan. Russia's acquisition of the tip of the Liaotung peninsula naturally made her desirous of connecting that locality with the Trans-Siberian Railway by means of a branch running through Manchuria. The necessity of protecting her Manchurian railway prompted her to occupy Manchuria in force at the time of the Boxer outrages and made her reluctant to evacuate that region. Had not, finally, the Russians been planted on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu, they would not have been tempted to encroach upon the forests of valuable timber on the Corean side of that river. It was the encroachment on Corean territory that drove Japan to war, for it is known that as late as July, 1903, Japan was willing that Russia should dominate Manchuria, provided Corea should be recognized as belonging exclusively within Japan's sphere of influence. Thus we see that all the events during the last ten years are traceable to the ultimatum by which Germany, France and Russia forced Japan to give up the Liaotung peninsula and to the German seizure of Chinese soil which promptly followed.

For more than one reason the German Emperor must wish Russia to remain bigwigs have been robbing the grave a great military power in the Far East. to line their pockets. Eminent travel- Should she withdraw permanently being magazine missionaries like the fore Japan, Germany's tenure of Kiac chau is likely to be brief and the dreamed of absorption of the great province of Shantung will be, of course, impracticable. This is not all, however, or the worst. If Russia consents to retire from the Pacific she may seek an outlet cynically. What is the use of working to the sea on the Persian Gulf, and thus block Germany's hope of securing ultimately Mesopotamia and Babylonia by means of her Euphrates Valley railway. Then, again, the larger the army that Russia should feel herself constrained to maintain at the further end of Asia, the smaller would be her force disposable for attack on Germany's eastern frontier. It being, therefore, plainly for the interest of Germany that Russia should cling to a foothold on the Pacific, we may take for granted that the German Emperor advised the Czar not to consent to any conditions of peace that involved the surrender of

Vladivostok. It is also, as we have formerly said. highly improbable that the German Emperor desires to see representative institutions established in Russia, which alone of the great European Powers has retained an autocratic system and thus by precept and example has kept alive the absolutist spirit. It would be impossible for the HOHEN-ZOLLERNS any longer to repudiate the principle of Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives if that principle should be recognized by the ROMANOFFS. While, therefore, WILLIAM II. may advise the restoration to the provincial and district zemstvos, and to the dumas, or municipal councils, of all the powers originally vested in them by ALEXANDER II., he will be moved by his own interests to counsel the Czar to stop short with that concession and not take the irrevocable step of convoking a national assembly based on universal suffrage.

If it is probable that the German Emperor will offer no suggestion counter to his personal aspirations or to the national interests of Germany, it may be accepted as certain that no counsel, however wise in itself and however earnestly uttered, will make a lasting impression on the mind of the present Czar. Events have shown that the Russian sovereign is incapable of adhering to a definite policy, but is a person of moods and caprices, plastic to the emotion of the moment, ductile to any will stronger than his own. The resolution which yesterday he formed, or imagined himself to form, in the cabin of the Kaiser's yacht, will be effaced to-morrow in the palace of Tsarskoe-Selo by some zealous spokesman of the anti-German party. His mother, for instance, a woman of strong character and by birth a Danish princess, may take a very

which self-interest has moved the Ger-

man Emperor to advocate. Our conclusion is that, given what is known concerning the pliancy and mutability of NICHOLAS II., the time and thought expended by his German kinsman on the recent interviews were thrown away.

Southern Complaints of the Negroes.

We print to-day a letter from a Southern man who resents remarks made by another "Southerner" in a previous letter to THE SUN in praise of the suggestion made by a Southern woman that a monument should be erected to "the faithful slaves" who stood by women of the South so loyally during the civil war. He goes to the extreme of doubting if the letter he criticizes was really of Southern authorship.

The suggestion that the fidelity of the slaves in the bitter period of the civil war deserves special commemoration is creditable to the Southern women who make it. Women at that time were often left alone on plantations remote from civilized centers, except for the negro slaves by whom they were surrounded; yet they suffered from no alarm on that account. The fidelity of the negro slaves was really noble, and of course it touched the hearts of the women who had practical experience of it.

Our correspondent of to-day, however, recites many faults and shortcomings of the now emancipated negroes; and unquestionably he does not exaggerate the loss and inconvenience which white employers suffer because of them. The blacks are exasperating; but even in the days of slavery the shortcomings of the negroes were a frequent theme of conversation by Southern planters and housewives. It is doubtful if they were not as annoying to a punctilious employer as those complained of aggression at a more propitious con- by Mr. Briston as existing now. Mrs. STOWE, in her "Uncle Tom's Cabin," described the wonder of a Yankee visitor at the easygoing tolerance of "shiftlessness" in the slaves. Of course, freedom has bred other faults in the negroes as servants, but after all are they so much more serious than those exhibited

by them in the days of slavery? In the diary of the "Woman Rice Planter." from which we have published extracts at various times, "PATIENCE PENNINGTON" has related many irritating by her, but her treatment of the subject has been far from severe. It has been humorous rather and kindly in its allowances. She represents the spirit of the old slave holding class generally. The of bitterness against the negroes which is now manifested by some Southern whites does not come down from the people who held slaves in the period before the civil war. The expression of tender remembrance of the fidelity of those old slaves which a woman of Mississippi has made in her proposal of a monument to them recalls the feeling which was in the hearts of refined Southern men and women in the days of which have taken place in the Far East slavery. They felt a sense of responsibility, of guardianship; and the weakness, the enslaved condition and the very shortcomings of the negroes, in spite of which they appealed to sympathy by reason of their simple naturalness, bred a sentiment of affectionate regard for them in masters and mistresses.

Unquestionably under freedom the negroes of the South are open to the criticisms made by Mr. BRISTOL. Northern people who go to the South are even more intolerant of their laxness than he is; yet would Southerners be satisfled with domestic service as it is at the North? If white servants should be substituted would not the generation which went through the new experience look back to the days of even free negro servants with very much the same sense of loss as that which is felt by the generation which knew negroes as slaves a golden age, as it is in the memory of the Southerner?

It is true, however, as Mr. BRISTOL avers, that the negro is now treated more tolerantly at the South than at the North, except as concerns the matter of voting. If he is industrious he has a better chance there than here. Southern complaints of the annoyances due to negro servants, however, are no more frequent and no louder than are those made a stock subject of conversation by mistresses concerning white servants at the North. Negro labor is open to many and reasonable objections, yet it is doubtful if the generation at the South which has been served by it would be content with any other. The negro, with all his faults, is very human, and he appeals peculiarly to human liking.

Plenty of Diamonds.

The frequent increase in the price of diamonds during the last two years is no doubt the foundation for the many rumors of exhausted mines and menace of still further contraction of supply. The apprehensive and the despairing may take comfort. If there is one man in the world who knows all about it, and a great deal more than any one else knows, it is Mr. GARDNER WILLIAMS, the American who is the general manager of the De Beers mines, from which the world's supply of diamonds is chiefly

Mr. WILLIAMS said in a recent conversation on the subject:

"The production of the Kimberley mine, which s alleged to be pegging out, has averaged over a hundred thousand loads during the last three months, and now it is better than it has been for some time. Certainly, as everybody knows, the Kimberley mine is smaller than it was. On the other hand, the Bultfontein and Dutoitspan mines are now working, and within six months they will be in full awing. Both mines are exceeding expectations as regards yield, and the position of the company will soon be better than ever."

On June 22 De Beers declared a semiannual dividend of 20 per cent. on both deferred and preferred stocks. The payment amounted to \$4,500,000. The company virtually controls the entire South African supply, and that is 98 per cent, of the entire market supply. Mr. WILLIAMS has about 13,000 men in his employment, and until news comes that there has been an important reduction a standard of public duty as the sainted different vie of the situation from that in his force the anxious and the despond-

ent may cheer up. The recent discovery of the Premier mine also opens a possibility that there may be other undiscovered areas of blue ground.

The Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, after sojourn of nine years in Canada, is to come home again. It has been won by the Manchester, representing the Manchester Yacht Club. This cup stands for small boats as the America's Cup does for larger ones, and the Canadians have held it until it seemed as if it would never be won back. The American yachtsmen have persevered, and year after year challenges have been made and races sailed until at last success

has crowned their efforts. As it cannot be denied that the Canadians have great skill in designing small boats and in sailing them, the success of the Manchester yachtsmen means much. The races on Lake St. Louis this year were sailed in fresh winds, and the American boat won three straight. Only one attempt was not finished in the required time, and in this the Canadian boat, the Alexandra,

was in the lead when the time expired. This seems to be an American year for yachting. The Atlantic won the German Emperor's cup, breaking the record for a sailing yacht across the ocean. The Sonya. a Herreshoff boat, while not winning everything, has shown that she will do well before the season closes on the other side, and the Manchester has at last won the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup. There is still another international race to be sailed off Charlotte next month. The Rochester yachtsmen have to defend the Canada Cup against the Canadians, and each side has three boats from which to select the defender and the challenger. It would be a great feat if the Rochester men could win, and the three international trophies would then be in these waters and give promise of great sport next season.

SOUVENIR PORTRAITS OF SENA-TOR DEPEW.

From \$50,000 to \$100,000 Worth Said to Be Possessed by Buffale People.

From the Buffalo Evening Times. A conservative estimate of the amount money lost in the Depew Improvement Company by Buffalo people is \$50,000. say that the sum is nearer \$100,000, and the up all hope of getting any portion of that sum back. All that they have now is very attractive looking stock certificates on which a fine half tone cut of Senator Chauncey M. Depewappears. Those certificates are about the nicest things that the stockholders re ceived for their money, and none of them has made any effort to start an investigation the management locally.

Henry B. Sill of the firm of Worthington Sill is a stockholder in the company. Mr. experiences with free negroes employed | Sill holds \$5,000 worth of stock. The stockof the American Exchange Bank, which went out of existence a few years ago. Mr. Williams, the late president of that bank, was one of the foremost promoters of the company, and he disposed of considerable of the stock. The association of Chauncey M. Depew and other New York city millionalres with the venture is what induced a number of Buffalo people to take stock. The assurances given out at that time were that a profit of 15 per cent, on the investment was inevitable and that further profits might easily be anticipated.

The number of women who were induced to go into the company is exceptionally large, and several of those women recently visited New York city for the purpose of seeing Senator Depew and endeavoring to get land in lieu of their stock. Their efforts to see the sometimes genial Senator were without fruit.

Charles W. Hinson, who was attorney Charles W. Hinson, who was attorney for one of those women, wrote a letter to Senator Depew prior to the time of the foreclosure of the Equitable Life mortgage. Mr. Depew's name had just been sent out at the head of a prospectus of the Depew Gold Mining Company, and in his letter Judge Hinson asked: "Is the Depew Gold Mining Company as much of a gold brick as the Depew Investment Company?" Judge Hinson's client is a widow who had \$800 in the Erie County Savings Bank. The money was received after the death of her husband as a back pension. She was informed by the promoters of the land company that she would receive 15 per cent. on her investment and ought not to leave her money in the bank, where it would draw but 3 per cent. interest. This woman is now out of the city and her name is withheld, as it is not known that she would care to have any publicity attached to her negotiations. Her daughter stated to-day, however, that her mother had been to her negotiations. Her daughter stated to-day, however, that her mother had been to New York trying to see Senator Depew and some of the others interested but had been unsuccessful in her efforts. Neither the letter written by Judge Hinson nor those that the woman wrote herself were ever

QUOIT LORE.

Rich and Fascinating Vocabulary of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In yester profound and lucid editorial on Governor Mickey's skill in throwing horseshoes you said: "A ringer is rung when the quoit or horseshoe hangs on the

Hangs on the stake? Stake? Hangs? Go tol Then what is a hobber? A ringer is rung when the quoit or horseshoe encircles the hob. A hobber is hobbed when the horseshoe or quoit tops the hob and hangs there perliously and tenderly. A ringer hangs to the stake! God wot! Many quolters have been hung, hanged or honged, drawn and quartered for slips in the quoitatorial vernacular

ess gross than that.

The Sun should not remain ignorant of the fact that the English language has been vastly enriched by reason of the fact that the word "hob" is one of

the glories of our speech. To wit: To play hob-This verb originated from the nobber clear off the clay and placing their own quott in its room. To hobnob-The semi-passive form originated

from the determination of all true quoiters to place their quoits on the nob or head of the hob, if not around the hob. Hence, to get together. The active form originated from the habit quoiters have of gathering about the hob to argue as to the as of their quoits to the hob. Hence, to get and talk. When the argument gresses so far that an angry quoiter stamps the hob into the ground with his hobialied heel, to ex-press his disgust with the hobiooblishness of his fellows, a superlative inversion may be used, to wit: To nobhob. When the other players pursue the nder and apply the nob to his nob in an endeavo s the proper one to use. Variant forms-hobanob,

To hobble (often used incorrectly "to hopple") originated from the saying "He hobbled me by that throw." or, in other words, an opponent's quoit "made the hob" while another's was knocked sway, thus hampering the first thrower or crippling him in his endeavors to win.

Hobbledehoy: An awkward young fellow, or one who cannot play quoits well. Hobbler: One who limps, because he was comlled, as the forfeit, to kick the hob out of the clay. Hobbly: Rough, uneven, as a hobbly road, or as the condition of the clay after a well fought game

Hobbyhorse: A subject or plan upon which one s constantly setting off, a favorite or ever recurring me or discourse. As when two or more quotiers are gathered together, they discuss, with their own Hobbyhorsical: Pertaining to exploits "at the

Hobgoblin: A frightful goblin; an imp, a bugaboo.

As one quotier is to another's wife, inasmuch as his challenges make his fellow forget to labor profitbly and induce him to let the household larder Hobnail: A clownish person, a rustic. As one

who would forget his manners and nobhob the hob, thereby laying himself liable to be used nobmob-BINGHAMTON, July 25.

Fenders for Automobiles Suggested. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why not fenders for automobiles? We make the street car companies place them on the front of the speed on any street, flying around corners and

dodging in and out the crowded thoroughfares,

oft to knock people down at will.

A wire fender could be easily made that would not injure the utility of the car and would make crowded streets safe. It would also take much worry off the operator's mind.

LACTROE. NEW YORK, July 26.

WHITE AND DARK RACES. Positions Taken by Cocksure Anthropolosists Disputed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In recent letter to THE SUN Dr. Albert S. Ash-mead, ex-director of the Tokio Hospital Japan, in discussing the variations of the is a superiority of the white and an infe-riority of the colored races. The "speech center" of the animal man, he says, is located the "third convolution of the brain, or the Island of Reil." As a matter of scientific ac-curacy, however, it does not lie in the Island of Reil, which is located deep in the Sylvian fissure at the base of the brain. The "motor speech center," according to Dr. Cordinier Anatomy of the Central Nervous System, s located in the posterior part of the left frontal convolution. The inferior part of the ascending frontal convolution of left side of the frontal lobe is, according the teaching of the science of modern atomy, the center for articulatory muscle asset, which if injured or destroyed produced

down, from generation to generation, and after having been improved by disolpline, we say that he or she inherited a good intellect from forebears.

The Eskimo of to-day has a greater cranial capacity than countless thousands of successful merchants, authors and business men. But the superjority of the one over the other is one of condition. The Eskimo never went to school and has not been educated; still the Eskimo's brain is better developed than that of the average civilized man. Ethnologists now accept the conclusions which have been demonstrated by Dr. Edward Anthony Spitzka and Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, that the superior intelligence of the animal man does not consist in the weight of brain matter, nor in the greater cortical area, but in the proportionate education, training, discipline and amount of fibers which go to make up the corpus callosum that unites the two hemispheres of the brain.

Dr. Ashmead further says that "in the lapse of time of his organic evolution the whiter elements for the black races] selected themselves and developed a white race." It is not shown how this whiter element became differentiated from its black ancestry, granting the contention of Dr. Ashmead that primitive man was black.

It is more than probable that the sciences, art and literature and all the elements of Arvan culture, which have made the Teuton, Celt or Saxon the most dominent factor in the world when, assimilated, mastered acquired and absorbed by the Japanese, negroes or other darker races, will give these likewise a permanent force of character. The aby "simian" negroes, under Menelik, the Ethiopian monarch, gave the Italians an exhibition of this principle when these soldiers of "dark or black savage heathen races" defeated an Italian army of 10,000 soldiers under Gen. Balderosa at the battle of Adowa, March 15, 1895. Dr. Ashmead claims that the mulberty colored spot on the skin of the lower spine of the Japanese and other dark races is a sign of negro descept. This is no new scientific discovery. He merely rep

FOOTBALL IN NEW YORK.

Yankee Optaion of the Game as It Is Played at Columbia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: THE SUN IS this morning. It might even be asserted that there are no important games played in the city. The only game in which the attendance reaches a high mark is the Yale-Columbia game, and that is only onsidered a practise game by Yale. Notwithstanding Columbia's desire to rank with

the really great colleges. I think that there is no game in which Columbia takes part that the whole important game played by Columbia, yet the coland Harvard, but until she does New York will see no important games unless Yale and Princeton ahould decide to meet on neutral ground, or the long talked of Princeton-Harvard game takes place there. Columbia will have to be satisfied with New Yorkers will continue to pay railroad fares and put up with much discomfort to see a really good game which they cannot see at home. WATERBURY, Conn., July 24. NEW ENGLAND.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Yesterday one of your correspondents objected to a remark in your recent editorial on "Football in This City." to the effect that to see good football—"champion-ship contests" was the phrase—New Yorkers must "travel to Cambridge, New Haven or Princeton." He thinks that by so saying you are "unconsciously unfair to Columbia teams," and adduces the facts that "Columbia has played and defeated Annapolis wice: has played West Point only once, and defeated her in that game. The last time Princeton played in New York her team was defeated by Columbia. Pennsylvania has played in New York twice and Columbia has beaten Cornell the last to On looking up the records for the last six seasonsoeginning with that of '99—I find these facts: In 899 Columbia lost to Princeton, 0-11. She defeated Yale, 5-0, but that was the season in which Yale played a no score game with Harvard and was defeated by Princeton, 11-10. Finally, Columbia lost to the Indians—snowed under, 0-45. In summing up the season at its close this ranking was given: "Other teams [after Princeton, Yale and Harvard] may be classed in the following order: the Indians, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Lafayette and

The following season, 1900, Columbia beat Princeton, as your correspondent says, by a score of 6-5, but Princeton played the game only three days after a losing battle with Cornell. Still, of course, so far as records go, the game stands fairly and squarely as a Columbia victory. But the force in the Princeton side of the argument is attested by these acores: Yale 12, Columbia 5; Pennsylvania 30, Columbia 0; Harvard 24, Columbia 0; Columbia 0, Williams 0. 1901 Cornell beat Columbia, 24-0: Syrac her, 11-5; Harvard beat her, 18-0; Yale beat her, 10-5. Her only notable victory was against Pennsylvania.

11-0 (one of the games mentioned by "New Yorker and Pennsylvania lost to Cornell in that you wast Point, 0-24, and to Harvard, 6-83. In 1902 the following scores were made against Columbia, and in each game her own score was nu:
Princeton, 21: Pennsylvania (herself defeated by Harvard, Annapolis, Brown and the Indians), 17 Columbia did better in 1903, defeating Amherst, Pennsylvania and Cornell; but that was the year in which Princeton beat Cornell 44-0, and Yale ran away with Columbia, 25-0. Last season Columbia scored 12 to Cornell's 6; but Pennsylvania's score against Cornell was 34-0. Amherst beat Columbia 12-0; Pennsylvania boat her, 16-0, and Yale beat

I don't cite these facts as an attack on Columbia charge of "unconscious unfairness" on your part mbia plays good football, but not "cham ship" football; and you were wholly correct in your statement as to the inferior quality of the article fered to the rooters of this sport loving city. Your suggestion that the West Point-Annapolis game might be played here (why not under the auspices of Columbia itself, if the War and Navy departments object to hiring the Polo Gr and charging enough to clear expenses?) was ex-

NEW YORK, July 25, A Boarding House Puzzle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Saturdays our landlady of the boarding house buys six chick-ens, according to the evidence of both the butcher and the cook. All chickens are supposed to have one neck and two wings each. Yet on Sunday from eighteen to twenty wings and ten to fifteen necks are served to the long suffering boarders

We would like to know, is there some place either in Long Island or New Jersey where a new species of chicken is being developed, with no legs, but built like a flying machine, with a neck at each end and wings both fore and aft? Or, what process is used in the serving to produce the abo named results?

Where His Money Went. Reporter-I would like to have a list of books that have helped you.

Millionaire-Can't give you that, but I could let you have a list of books that I have helped.

Wanted For agentless policies, mighty reform

We fondly and hopefully look, And even have trust that the fulness of time May give us the agentless book.

GRAFT AND THE PUBLIC. Young Man's Pessimistic Views of the American Conscience.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: AS THE SUN well says, "It is not the presence of moral turpitude which is the cause for alarm so much as the toleration of it." But the question is whether this toleration exists; whether here is ground for alarm and therefore justification for the pessimism of your correspondent from Buffalo Creek.

The recent exposures of crime in high places are due either to a sudden awakening of the public conscience or to the slopping over of the puddle of corruption. If the former is true, and there has been no increase in the shame of the nation during late years. then our fathers must have been singularly indifferent to graft and bribery. If the latter ship, for vice is uncovering itself by its appalling growth.

That this is really the case the Equitable scandal would seem to show. The astound-ing conditions which prevail in this company. and which, like the proverbial octopus, hold the entire world of high finance in nauseous embrace, were not laid bare until the grafters began to quarrel among themselves over the began to quarrel among themselves over the division of the spotls, and that, too, when there is a State official whose business it is to oversee such companies and to report such conditions.

A ride in the subway or on the "L" will prove to the observer that the exposure has been greeted by that "cynical treatment" which The Sun condemns. The universal comment is: "The man who works is a fool."

comment is: "The man who works is a fool."

Steffens went through the country telling the tale of corruption in city and State. Have there been any results? St. Louis had a peculiar District Attorney—so peculiar (for his honesty) that he sprang into national fame in a night—and a housecleaning began. But was it ever finished? A year or more passed before Weaver discovered the Ignominious facts that were known to all the world; six months passed before he felt his heart touched or his law loosened by the prayers of the Philadelphia parsons. But "the people forget." We no longer have "always something new from Philadelphia.

or his law loosened by the prayers of the Philadelphia parsons. But "the people forget." We no longer have "always something new" from Philadelphia.

Has graft ceased in the other cities Steffens visited, or have the bribers and vicemongers suddenly become penitent? Who has wielded the broom in San Francisco, or the scrubbing brush in dear old New York! Is Rhode Island no longer a State for sale? Ah! it makes a person hold his nose. And it is all due to the indifference of the people, to the corruption that permeates society.

If the walking delegate of a labor union chooses to be honest he is laughed at, and is judged by his mates as not clever enough to steal. The honest business man won't go to the polls on election day for fear of being defiled, yet he'll go to his office and rob his customers right and left, by adulterating his products, by bribing buying agents, by falsifying the circulation of his periodical when he approaches an advertiser, by charging the owners of buildings for labor never

performed &c.
Meanwhile, Rockefeller gives of his virgin
gold to the colleges and to charities; C.
Mitchell Depew declares that he will prove
himself a self-sacrificing martyr when he
returns from Europe—he is planning the new
icke on the trip. Will THE SUN say what will be the effect

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer of the letter signed "Southerner," on your editorial page to-day, is either not a Southerner, or if he be he has a streak down his back, like a mule.

No one in the world is so patient with the

Southerners and the Negroes.

negro as the Southerner, no one so alive to both his virtues and his faults. Let "Southerner" try a novelty and go South for a little while—say to Florida—and read the laws pertaining to the negro. Then let his own experience teach him why those laws were made.

Larceny of chickens and fruit earns for the colored adept a spell of industry in the chain gang. "Southerner" will find that fruit will come to maturity and poultry lose less than 100 per cent. by evaporation in Florida, while in other States unprovided with such a law they cease to be a source of pleasure or in-

"Southerner" will find that every negro who seeks work finds it, and at a wage higher than that which the white of equal grade would be glad to get in the effete North. But he will also learn that the average negro will work one week and loaf two, and there is no counting upon him in an emergency if no counting upon him in an emergency if he has a dollar in his pockets. Crops may rot or fertilizer heaps be melted away by the rain, devil a bit cares he. Or let "Southerner try housekeeping with negro domestics, His cook and chambermaids will demand first class wages and refuse to live on the premises. In the South, where warm weather prevails, this last condition is a blessing in disguise. But "Southerner" will find his cook a food spoiler and his chambermaid an artist in dawdie, and before he can resign his soul to bear these sweet evidences of worth

In Jacksonville the cabmen are all negroes. So are the bricklayers, many carpenters and produce dealers, and these thrive on So are the bricklayers, many carpenters and produce dealers, and these thrive on white patronage, generously given.

He will find the negro there with prosperity within easy reach of even lazy fingers; yet too often see him too lazy to grasp it. He will see crops rotting for lack of farm hands at \$1.50 per day, and note swarms of negroes "resting" outside the groceries and saloons. He will note that all these exasperations are borne by the true Southerner with a patience which will amaze him. The true Southerner him many years. He does not expect to find a race of Booker Washingtons—le glad enough if he can find a workman capable of giving an honest quid for a fair quo.

But he is not patient when his women are brutally assaulted and then murdered by demons—black, red, yellow or white. He is not tolerant of theft when it consumes all he can make or earn. He treats the negro as he finds him, and he best knows that the hip, drunken shiftless full negro of to-day is a problem to be reckoned with. He knows, too, that force is the only means with which to reckon.

"Southerner" will not find honest and in-

"Southerner" will not find honest and industrious negroes suffering in Dixis. And as for the other class, he will find them handled there more wisely and with less roughness than they are handled in "Hell's Kitchen." "Southerner" has a few things to learn about the South.

NEW YORK, July 24.

"The Yellow Peril."

From the Speciator.

The yellow race will undoubtedly spread themselves over the world, and in doing this will destroy many decadent races. Strength does not lie alon in numbers. It is a question of individual fitness and hardness, and also of moral firmness. It is an undoubted fact that the Chinese and Japanese have the Fifth Commandment and the promise it contains on their side. They honor their parents and their days are long in the land. They are

temperate, strong and industrious, Compare the Chinese or Japanese laborer with our own unskilled laborer as to physical power and personal needs. In the labor market the white man could not compete with them; he spends too much on luxuries, he handicaps himself in many ways. If the white man will but recognize the invasion which is coming, he will preself. If he does not improve himself physically he will be exterminated. He is more gifted mentally than his yellow brother, but he does not utilize or develop as he ought the gifts he possesses.

JOHN NATLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Pennsylvania and New York State Dutch have been criticizing our Yankee custom of "fishin'," "fightin'. " I would like to have you announce to these benighted peoples that we went "fischen,"
"fighten" and "singan" long before the suffix "ing"
was ever heard of. This "ing" with the "g" sound is a very recent substitute for the old Sagon "ende." which has no "g" sound.

If they will take the trouble to look up the origin

of these words they will find that none of them ended in "g." The New Englander still adheres to the old pro-

WATERBURY, Conn., July 24.

Good Year for Pickles.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Unusual activity in the pickling industry is promised for this season by those who have watched the growth of vegetables used in this business A man in the trade says the crop this year will be the largest in this vicinity for ten or twelve years and the output of the factories will be almost double that of last season. The acreage in the vicinity of St. Paul, South St. Paul and Newport will amount o more than a thousand acres, and reports fro the entire region show a favorable condition of the

It is expected that there will be a large demand It is expected that there will be a large demand for Western goods throughout the East, where the pickle crop has suffered through the continued drought. In many parts of the East the crop will amount to practically nothing.

NEW HOME OF CITIZENS LEAGUE. President C. W. Post Opens Offices in the

St. James Building in This City. C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., recently elected president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America in place of David M. Parry of Indianapolis, has transferred the headquarters of the association from Indianapolis to New York. The offices are now in the St. James Building, Twentysixth street and Broadway, and Mr. Post has come from Battle Creek to the East

to superintend matters. Secretary James A. Emery of the asso ciation made the following statement

vesterday evening:

"We want the public to divest itself of the idea that we are fighting the labor unions. We believe in the open shop, which means that every man, union or non-union, has an equal right to work. We also believe in the right of the workers and of the employers to organize, but we do not believe in an invasion of the rights of unorganized people by those who are organized. We are as much opposed to the closed market as the closed shop or any combinations of employers which are designed to restrict competition.

"In the beginning of August we will issue the first number of a monthly magazine to be entitled 'The Square Deal,' which will be edited by Wilson Vance and will be devoted to a defense of the principles of the Citizens' Industrial Association. means that every man, union or non-union

will be devoted to a defense of the principles of the Citizens' Industrial Association. Discussion of the subject of the open and closed shop will be welcomed in its pages.

"We do not believe in low wages. The unions say that the open shop means lower wages. This is not so. We believe, however, with the Anthracite Strike Commission, that a labor or other organization whose purpose can only be accomplished by the violation of law has no right to exist. The best instance of the open shop policy is among the locomotive engineers. No union in this country has been more union in this country has been more successful than the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, yet its members work side by side with non-union men."

AQUEDUCT BOARD CHANGES. Chief Engineer J. W. Smith Going to New

Commission—Cowan Succeeds Ten Eyck. J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer of the Aqueduct Commission, is to be the chief engineer to the new commission, which has been appointed by Mayor McClellan to provide additional water supplies for this city. Mr. Smith resigned yesterday the place he holds with the Aqueduct Commission and the resignation was accepted to take effect Aug. 1. His salary in his old place was \$12.000. His new salary will

probably be larger.

William H. Ten Eyck has resigned as president of the Aqueduct Commission, and John F. Cowan, who was appointed about three months ago a member of the board by Mayor McClellan, to succeed William E. Curtis, has been chosen as the new president of the board. Mr. Ten Eyck still remains a member of the commission. He says it has been customary for the chairman of the commission to belong to the political party in charge of the administration. Mr. Ten Eyck is a Republican, but when Mayor McClellan came into office an investigation of the affairs of the commission was in progress and Mr. Ten Eyck was asked by Mayor McClellan to remain at the head of the board until this matter was disposed of.

Mr. Smith, in retiring, recommended the commission to appoint as his successor Walter H. Sears, a divisional engineer.

No action was taken, it being decided to leave to Mr. Cowan the selection of a new chief engineer. and John F. Cowan, who was appointed

leave to Mr. Corchief engineer.

CLEVELAND AT LAMONT'S BIER. Former President Shows Deep Feeling When Viewing Face of Dead Friend.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 25.-Arrangements have been made by the Lamont family for friends who come to Millbrook for the funeral to stop at the Millbrook Inn. Former President and Mrs. Cleveland will remain at Altamont until after the funeral. The services will be held at the house at

12:30 Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. Wilton Merie Smith, D. D., Presbyterian, of New Merle Smith, D. D., Presbyterian, of New York, will be assisted by the Rev. J. E. Lyall, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Millbrook, and the Rev. W. C. Rogers, rector of the Millbrook Episcopal Church.

The funeral party will leave Millbrook at 1:30 P. M. in the Lamont private car Yakima. A coach attached will carry relatives and friends. The party will leave the train at Woodlawn station, and the casket will be removed to the Lamont mausoleum, where the final services will be held.

There was an affecting meeting at Altamont this afternoon between Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and the widow and her two daughters. Mr. Cleveland showed much feeling as he stood by the bier of his friend.

SOUTHERN COAL MINE PEONAGE. Commissioner Keating Hears More Testimony of the Evil Treatment of the Men.

Commissioner of Licenses Keating continued vesterday his investigation into the conditions under which men are sent to the Southern coal mines by employment agents. John Hotters testified that S. S. Schwartz, the employment agent under investigation, made him dance by shooting at his feet. Hotters also testified that he had seen a man struck senseless with the butt of a pistol, and that at night when the men went to their huts they were guarded by armed men who had instructions to shoot

should any attempt to escape.

The complaints against Schwartz have been made by the Southern Immigration Society. Evidence was brought forward yesterday by the Central Federated Union to the effect that the society had also engaged men to go to the mines and had deceived them as to the conditions which existed there.

The investigation was not ended. KILBURN AND BUFFALO BANK.

Banking Superintendent Replies to Criticisms of Depositors. ALBANY, July 25 .- Supt. Kilburn of the State Banking Department has made reply to the committee of depositors of the German Bank of Buffalo which complained to the Governor concerning the Superin-

tendent's action in connection with the closing of that bank. The committee wrote the Governor some The committee wrote the Governor some time ago inquiring why the Superintendent had done certain things and why he had omitted to do other things. It is believed that these inquiries had to do with the alleged action of the Banking Superintendent in failing to close the bank when he found it to be insolvent, thus permitting the withdrawal of certain deposits before the bank was closed. The Governor declined to make public the reply of the Superintendent until it had been received by the depositors' committee.

by the depositors' committee. Besten's Ancient Artillery to Drink at Albany This Fall.

ALBANY, July 25 .- Capt. William A. Morse Lieut. C. H. Porter, Lieut. Samuel A. Neill. Adjutant-Colonel William H. Oakes and Lieut. George H. Innes from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston came to Albany to-day to make arrange-ments for the annual three days outing which it is planned to spend this fall in and about Albany. The organization will leave Boston 600 strong Oct. 2 and go to New York city and then sail up the Hudson to Albany.

Gov. Higgins to Inspect Militia in Camp. ALBANY, July 25 .- Gov. Higgins and his military secretary, Col. Selden E. Marvin. eft to-night for Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario, where he will make an inspection of the National Guard organizations now on tour of duty at Camp Higgins. The Governor will not return to Albany until Monday morning. He will leave camp to-morrow for his home at Olean and remain the rest of the week.